

leader in promoting understanding of how science can help better prepare our communities for extreme precipitation events, and the PRECIP Act is a direct outcome of those efforts. This bill will address gaps in accurate probable maximum precipitation, or PMP, estimates and it directs NOAA to enter into an agreement with the National Academies of Science, Engineering, and Medicine to conduct a study on the best practices for estimating precipitation.

The PRECIP Act will ensure precipitation estimates are updated at least every decade across the U.S. Further, this legislation will direct the NOAA to include forecasted changes in precipitation due to climate change in precipitation studies.

We have been feeling the changes in precipitation across the country, and these changes will only get more extreme with climate change. Having access to the best available information is critical to protect lives, taxpayer dollars, and infrastructure. The PRECIP Act will assist stakeholders such as floodplain managers, emergency managers, local governments, and many more. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 1518, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the motion by the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO).

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

PROVIDING FOR A CORRECTION IN THE ENROLLMENT OF H.R. 1437

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 123), providing for a correction in the enrollment of H.R. 1437, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 123

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That, in the enrollment of H.R. 1437, the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall amend the title so as to read: "Making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2023, and for other purposes."

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or votes objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

IRAN HOSTAGES CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL ACT

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2607) to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the former hostages of the Iran Hostage Crisis of 1979-1981, highlighting their resilience throughout the unprecedented ordeal that they lived through and the national unity it produced, marking four decades since their 444 days in captivity, and recognizing their sacrifice to the United States.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 2607

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Iran Hostages Congressional Gold Medal Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) On January 20, 1981, United States diplomats, military personnel, and civilians were released after being held hostage for 444 days by militant student supporters of Iran's Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in a violation of international law. The individuals were taken from the United States Embassy in Tehran, Iran, and the ordeal came to be known as the Iran Hostage Crisis.

(2) The hostages were subjected to intense physical and psychological torture throughout their captivity, such as mock executions, beatings, solitary confinement, and inhospitable living conditions.

(3) Throughout their time held, the hostages were routinely told to denounce the United States and, when they refused, they were tortured, but remained strong in their spirit.

(4) One hostage wrote "Viva la roja, blanco, y azul", which translates to "Long live the red, white, and blue", on the wall of his cell as a reminder of the values he swore to protect.

(5) The hostages showed extraordinary courage by continually engaging in acts of resistance against their captors, such as by refusing to sign condemnations of the United States, in the face of gross violations of their human rights.

(6) Many of the hostages still experience trauma as a result of the events of the crisis and deserve to have their suffering recognized.

(7) While, as of the date of enactment of this Act, 35 of the hostages are living, it is important that the people of the United States reflect on the resilience and strength of the hostages, which serve as an example to current generations.

(8) The people of the United States should—

(A) acknowledge the hostages as heroes who—

(i) experienced great tribulation; and

(ii) endured, so that the people of the United States may know the blessing of living in the United States; and

(B) strive to demonstrate the values shown by the hostages.

(9) On January 22, 1981, President Jimmy Carter met with the hostages in West Germany and stated the following: "One of the acts in my life which has been the most moving and gratifying in meeting with and discussing the future and the past with the now liberated Americans who were held hostage in Iran for so long. I pointed out to them that, since their capture by the Iranian terrorists and their being held in this despicable act of savagery, that the American people's hearts have gone out to them and the Nation has been united as perhaps never before in history and that the prayers that have gone up from the people throughout the world to God for their safety have finally been answered."

(10) On January 28, 1981, when welcoming the hostages home, President Ronald Reagan stated the following: "You've come home to a people who for 444 days suffered the pain of your imprisonment, prayed for your safety, and most importantly, shared your determination that the spirit of free men and women is not a fit subject for barter. You've represented under great stress the highest traditions of public service. Your conduct is symbolic of the millions of professional diplomats, military personnel, and others who have rendered service to their country."

(11) During the 444 days the brave hostages were held, the rest of the United States held its breath, waiting for news of the hostages. The United States hoped and prayed together, as one, for the hostages' safe return.

(12) Bruce Laingen, who served as United States Ambassador to Iran from 1979 to 1980 and was the highest ranking diplomat held hostage, summed up the experience by saying the following: "Fifty-three Americans who will always have a love affair with this country and who join with you in a prayer of thanksgiving for the way in which this crisis has strengthened the spirit and resilience and strength that is the mark of a truly free society." It is now the responsibility of the people of the United States to honor the spirit, resilience, and strength that the hostages displayed during their 444 days of imprisonment.

(13) Now, more than 4 decades later, the United States continues to honor the hostages. The recipients of the award bestowed by this Act are heroes in every sense of the word. They are role models who wore their pride in the United States with esteem and have allowed for subsequent generations to appreciate the blessing of living in the United States. Today, as we mark 40 years since their release, the people of the United States acknowledge their endurance, strength, and contributions to seeing a more peaceful world. The hostages suffered for the United States and now it is the duty of the United States to recognize them for it.

SEC. 3. DEFINITION.

In this Act, the term "hostage" means a person of the United States who was taken captive on November 4, 1979, in Tehran, Iran, at the United States embassy and released on—

(1) July 11, 1980; or

(2) January 20, 1981.

SEC. 4. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.

(a) AWARD AUTHORIZED.—The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall make appropriate arrangements for the award, on behalf of Congress, of a single gold medal of appropriate design to the 53 hostages of the Iran Hostage Crisis, in recognition of their

bravery and endurance throughout their captivity, which started on November 4, 1979, and lasted until January 21, 1981.

(b) **DESIGN AND STRIKING.**—For the purposes of the award referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury (referred to in this Act as the “Secretary”) shall strike a gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of State.

(c) **SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Following the award of the gold medal under subsection (a), the gold medal shall be given to the National Museum of American History of the Smithsonian Institution, where it shall be available for display as appropriate and made available for research.

(2) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that the Smithsonian Institution should make the gold medal received under paragraph (1) available for loan, as appropriate, so that the medal may be displayed elsewhere.

SEC. 5. BRONZE DUPLICATE MEDALS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medal struck pursuant to section 4, at a price sufficient to cover the cost thereof, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses.

(b) **PROCEEDS OF SALES.**—The amounts received from the sale of duplicate medals under subsection (a) shall be deposited in the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund.

SEC. 6. AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS.

There is authorized to be charged against the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund such amounts as may be necessary to pay for the costs of the medals struck under this Act.

SEC. 7. STATUS OF MEDALS.

(a) **NATIONAL MEDALS.**—The medals struck pursuant to this Act are national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

(b) **NUMISMATIC ITEMS.**—For purposes of section 5134 of title 31, United States Code, all medals struck under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

SEC. 8. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. AUCHINCLOSS) and the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. NORMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to include extraneous material thereon.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 2607, the Iran Hostages Congressional Gold Medal Act, sponsored by Senator PADILLA, which is a companion to a House bill sponsored by Representative SUOZZI.

I thank Representative SUOZZI for sponsoring this bipartisan bill, which would award a Congressional Gold Medal to the 53 hostages of the Iran hostage crisis, which occurred from November 4, 1979, to January 21, 1981, in recognition of their bravery in the face of egregious human rights violations. It has been more than 40 years since their release.

Representative SUOZZI has been a tireless advocate in honoring these U.S. embassy employees who were taken hostage and uplifting their humanity. Last week, Representative SUOZZI said on the floor that he was 17 years old when the hostages were taken and remembers the Iran hostage crisis as a painful time in our history. I am so appreciative of his dedication to this important issue and ensuring that these hostages are properly recognized for the sacrifices they have made that have had lasting effects until today.

I am pleased to be able to vote “yes” for this bill before his retirement at the end of this term, and I congratulate him on this important bill to celebrate the resilience and strength of the hostages.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1500

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in total support of S. 2607. It is a bill that will award a Congressional Gold Medal to the former hostages of the Iran hostage crisis of 1979–1981.

Mr. Speaker, on November 4, 1979, Iranian students in Iran’s capital city, Tehran, stormed the American Embassy, trapping more than 50 American workers within the embassy grounds. This violent act was carried out to declare a break from Iran’s past and put an end to the perceived American interference in the region.

The response by the Carter administration at the onset was limited to, one, asset freezes; and two, blockading the shipment of goods to Iran. There was fear that anything more would encourage the students to destroy the embassy and harm the hostages.

I am sure we all remember Walter Cronkite ending his nightly program reporting the number of days the hostages were held captive, a daily reminder of those who were still trapped.

During this time, the hostages were subjected to intense physical and psychological torture, but their spirit never wavered. Those held captive showed extraordinary courage by continually engaging in acts of resistance against their captors, such as by refusing to sign condemnations of the United States despite the gross violations of their human rights.

This infamous incident in American history lasted 444 days, and it is important that we continue to remember the bravery shown by those courageous Americans.

S. 2607 will honor the captured United States diplomats, military personnel, and civilians with the recognition that they deserve.

Mr. Speaker, I wholeheartedly support this bill, and I urge my colleagues to support it as well. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. As I am awaiting the arrival of the gentleman from New York (Mr. SUOZZI), who has performed able and faithful service in the House over his career, I would like to reflect on the Iran hostage crisis and its unfortunate foreshadowing of the behavior of the Ayatollah’s regime that we are witnessing now on our TV screens today as they persecute brave men and women on the streets of Iran’s major cities who are protesting for basic human and civil rights.

I know that I speak on behalf of my constituents in Massachusetts’ 4th District when I say that the American people stand with those who are protesting the repression and the discrimination, particularly against women, that have been the hallmark of the Ayatollah’s regime and that we feel that the values that they are fighting for are universal values, core human rights, and certainly hope and expect that they will be achieved.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to reflect on the great service of Mr. SUOZZI, who has been an able member of the Ways and Means Committee and a wise counselor to those of us like myself who are new to this business in how to best represent our constituents and advance their priorities and reflect their values.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. SUOZZI), the sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. SUOZZI. Mr. Speaker, last week, I had the great honor to be joined in this Chamber by many brave Americans and their family members who were held hostage when student militants stormed the U.S. Embassy in Iran on November 4, 1979.

For 444 days, 52 brave Americans were held hostage and held captive against their will. On behalf of those brave Americans, I rise in support of my bipartisan, bicameral legislation that would award the Congressional Gold Medal to the 52 hostages of the Iran hostage crisis.

As it currently stands, almost 300 Members of this Chamber have pledged their support for this legislation, a showing of true bipartisanship in an oftentimes divided Chamber, and the bill has received overwhelming support in the Senate, as well.

Despite mock firing squads, beatings, solitary confinement, lack of food, and psychological torture, these American hostages maintained their strength and resilience. Back at home, we remember

that Americans remained united in their support for these hostages, with many tying yellow ribbons around trees in signs of solidarity.

I was 17 years old in 1979, and I well remember, as many Americans do, that the Iran hostage crisis was a painful time in our history, but that pain cannot stop us from recognizing the true pain and sacrifice by these special Americans.

On behalf of the entire Congress, I give special thanks to the chairman of Commission 52, Brock Pierce, and Ezra Friedlander, the project manager, for helping to gather support for this bill. It is truly a public service.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the swift passage of this bill so we can immediately send it to the President's desk to be signed into law.

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Speaker, I will say, this is the least we can do for these American heroes, what they sacrificed, the abuse they took. This is such a worthy cause.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

I appreciate Representative SUOZZI's dedication to this important issue. This bipartisan bill will honor the bravery of the 53 hostages of the Iran hostage crisis, the U.S. Embassy employees, who were held hostage for 444 days.

Mr. Speaker, I again thank Representative SUOZZI for championing this issue and urge my colleagues to support this bill. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. AUCHINCLOSS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 2607.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Byrd, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed bills of the following titles in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 4926. An act to amend chapter 33 of title 28, United States Code, to require appropriate use of multidisciplinary teams for investigations of child sexual exploitation or abuse, the production of child sexual abuse material, or child trafficking conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

S. 5006. An act to designate the month of September as African Diaspora Heritage Month.

S. 5066. An act to designate Mount Young in the State of Alaska, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S.

198) "An Act to require the Federal Communications Commission to incorporate data on maternal health outcomes into its broadband health maps."

REPLACEMENT OF BUST OF ROGER BROOKE TANEY WITH BUST OF THURGOOD MARSHALL

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 5229) to direct the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library to remove the bust of Roger Brooke Taney in the Old Supreme Court Chamber of the Capitol and to obtain a bust of Thurgood Marshall for installation in the Capitol or on the Capitol Grounds, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 5229

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. REPLACEMENT OF BUST OF ROGER BROOKE TANEY WITH BUST OF THURGOOD MARSHALL.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) While sitting in the Capitol, the Supreme Court issued the infamous *Dred Scott v. Sandford* decision on March 6, 1857. Written by Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney, whose bust sits inside the entrance to the Old Supreme Court Chamber in the Capitol, this opinion declared that African Americans were not citizens of the United States and could not sue in Federal courts. This decision further declared that Congress did not have the authority to prohibit slavery in the territories.

(2) Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney's authorship of *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, the effects of which would only be overturned years later by the ratification of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, renders a bust of his likeness unsuitable for the honor of display to the many visitors to the Capitol.

(3) As Frederick Douglass said of this decision in May 1857, "This infamous decision of the Slaveholding wing of the Supreme Court maintains that slaves are within the contemplation of the Constitution of the United States, property; that slaves are property in the same sense that horses, sheep, and swine are property; that the old doctrine that slavery is a creature of local law is false; that the right of the slaveholder to his slave does not depend upon the local law, but is secured wherever the Constitution of the United States extends; that Congress has no right to prohibit slavery anywhere; that slavery may go in safety anywhere under the star-spangled banner; that colored persons of African descent have no rights that white men are bound to respect; that colored men of African descent are not and cannot be citizens of the United States."

(4) While the removal of Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney's bust from the Capitol does not relieve the Congress of the historical wrongs it committed to protect the institution of slavery, it expresses Congress's recognition of one of the most notorious wrongs to have ever taken place in one of its rooms, that of Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney's *Dred Scott v. Sandford* decision.

(b) REMOVAL OF BUST OF ROGER BROOKE TANEY.—Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library (referred

to in this Act as the "Joint Committee") shall remove from public display the bust of Roger Brooke Taney in the Old Supreme Court Chamber of the Capitol and the plinth upon which the bust is placed. The bust and plinth shall remain in the custody of the Senate Curator.

(c) BUST OF THURGOOD MARSHALL.—

(1) OBTAINING BUST.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Joint Committee shall enter into an agreement to obtain a bust of Thurgood Marshall, under such terms and conditions as the Joint Committee considers appropriate and consistent with applicable law.

(2) PLACEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the Joint Committee, shall permanently install the bust obtained under paragraph (1) in a prominent location in the Capitol or on the United States Capitol Grounds, as described in section 5102 of title 40, United States Code.

(B) PRIORITY FOR LOCATION.—In determining the location for the permanent installation of the bust obtained under paragraph (1), the Joint Committee shall give priority to identifying an appropriate location near the Old Supreme Court Chamber of the Capitol.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I rise in support of this bill.

This bill, which passed the Senate by unanimous consent last week, directs the Joint Committee on the Library to remove the bust of Chief Justice Roger Taney, which now sits in the Old Supreme Court Chamber and to add a bust of Justice Thurgood Marshall here in the Capitol complex.

S. 5229 is the Senate's version of H.R. 3005, a bill which, for the second Congress in a row, passed the House in an overwhelmingly bipartisan vote.

The United States Capitol is a beacon of democracy, freedom, and equality. It is visited by millions of people each year. What and who we choose to honor in this building should represent our values.

Chief Justice Taney, who in the infamous *Dred Scott* decision declared that African Americans could never be citizens of the United States and had no constitutional rights, does not meet this standard.

As Senator Charles Sumner said during the 1865 debate on the bill originally authorizing the Taney bust, and I quote Senator Sumner, "I speak what cannot be denied when I declare that the opinion of the Chief Justice in the